



rebel wanted all. So, to save their lives, they bled and stoned to bring them away. So, justice was the summons to sin, that many of them came with nothing but the clothes on their backs, leaving and losing their all. Some of them, however, entirely without the will and the plan of abscon-  
sion, they expect their property will be confiscated.

This expulsion of Jerry truckers from Virginia has been going on in the quiet way of the past. Some of them have been continually removing, gone down to the coast, as usual, at this season, to find a place to rest. But this wholesale expulsion—*it is to ston*—but those who have not yet been able to find a place to rest are away—will effectively break up the Southern market supply of early vegetables for the winter.

## National Anti-Slavery Standard

NOTICE OF AGREMENT WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861.

COLLEAGUES AND FRIENDS:—We are, by a careful consideration of all the existing difficulties, and in accordance with the wishes of our friends, or relating to the same, to whom we have the right, or should be held, to *trust*—GARRISON AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, No. 6 NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

It is our desire, in this hour of crisis, in laying in our way to the accomplishment of the noble *abolition* address, “PUBLISH

IN THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, No. 5 NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING POSTPONED.

In view of the unparalleled excitement now existing throughout the country, arising from the treacherous nature of the Southern Slave oligarchy to overturn the Government, and to erect a new and more slavery-ridden dominion upon its ruins to the overthrow of all freedom and human rights, the Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, a measure of the Society, to postpone the annual anniversary of the Society, from May 11 to May 15, until further notice.

It is evident that they are confident it will be more safely held in the metropolis, and friends of the Society, especially in view of the cheering fact, that *there is not a slave* in New England or the South, and that the present treacherous oligarchy, left to itself, is strongly and irresistibly toward the goal of absolute emancipation, or even a final separation between the free and slaveholding States, in accordance with the principles.

NO FRIENDS WITH SLA-  
VAGE.—“We hold to this, at this sublime crisis, undoubtably the day of the mighty outbreak of popular action, that we are going southward with the strength and impetuosity of a thousand Niagara, in direct conflict with the strong and glorious Slave Power which has so long ruled the world with a rod of iron for its own base and Satanish purposes.”

The grand meeting of the Society stands adjourned until further notice.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President,

W. H. PHILIPS, <sup>1</sup> Secretary.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THE CRISIS.

We believe that the policy of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in postponing its Anniversary for the present, meets with the general—we believe we may say, the unanimous—approval of its members and friends. As we have never been defeated by the threats, or by the reality, of popular violence from holding our regular meetings since the gathering of the Society, we may gracefully and properly stand aside now that the tide of popular feeling is setting so strongly in the direction we would have it run. Though there can be little doubt that we could hold our meeting in all peace and quietness next week, still there is reason to apprehend that it might be made an occasion to endeavor to distract the attention of the city and the country from the slaveholders to the Abolitionists. It must be remembered that, notwithstanding the apparent unanimity of Northern sentiment just now, there exists as much genuine sympathy with the slaveholders as with a hatred of Abolitionists as ever there was. Though the great majority of the men of business, who used to be willing to let the South have her *own way* as long as she was not a threat to their own, have had their eyes opened to the real nature of her demands and have risen *en masse* to stanch their own threat, still the race of base and treacherous politicians who have the *business* of the slaveholders in their own hands, and who mean only slavery and license when they have it, liberty, remain unshaken at present. They have been forced to change their voices, but their heart's desire is still to wile away slavery. The serpents may have ceased to hiss, but their sting is only steeper, not paled out, and their venom as deadly as ever. These would rejoice at any opportunity on which they could seize to divert the eyes and the mind of the public from the common enemy. Such an opportunity we do not see fit to afford them.

As to the great mass of the people who seem to have undergone this great conversion, they were not of the desperately wicked description. Many of them had never looked into the subject. They had taken the average notions of the street as to slavery, and regarded it as a thing with which they had nothing to do, and the agitation of which was damaging to that tranquillity which is the best atmosphere of trade. They did not believe that the demonstrations of the Societies were really in earnest, but looked for some other compromise which should put things on their old footing and put off the deluge, at least till after their time. The cannonading of Fort Sumter first aroused them to the actual state of affairs. They knew that the North had been making concession after concession to the South.

“Till rights submitted her to none to seize,”

and yet here she was in open, fiery, bloody rebellion against the government that had always fostered and protected her, merely because she could not be permitted to hold its helm herself, or by her creatures.

They saw that the question was not one of slavery and anti-slavery, or of North and South, merely, but whether there should be any government at all in the nation.

And then followed that desperate ousting of madness of Jefferson Davis, in which he proclaimed piracy to be the method of his warfare with the North. In his fury,总结 and stimulated by lying press and demagogues here, he doubtless very well believed that this threat would bring all the capital and the commerce of the North to his feet. Neither did a bold mad man make a greater blunder. Instead of that, it knit every man who had a dollar to bleed himself with in the closest of leagues to bring him to disgrace and ruin.

Though the progress of events thus far may not have kept pace with the constitutional impatience of our people, their march has been astonishing. Three weeks ago the whole North was plunged in the profoundest peace. Though the Southern complication excited a deep and anxious interest, yet few looked for a solution of that entanglement by the sword. Some other way would be devised to vindicate the knot, or at least to leave it as it was. In an instant, in the twinkling of an eye the South was restored to sight and bared whereabout it stood, and fell in the secret chasm of its heart, if not prepared to proclaim it with the lips when it had been the cause and origin of all this hideous confusion. And at the sound of the President's voice, calling the nation around him, the whole North was changed into a camp, the tread of men now resounding in the streets instead of the hum of a peaceful industry, thousands of troops have been organized on both the frontier and thousands more are on the march to the scene of action. While we commiserate and rejoice in the earnestness of impatience which has inspired the structure of the press of this city upon the deliberations of the President, and his apparent temporizing with armed rebels, we think that they have gone up to the mountains, either beyond the bounds of the facts. He is blamed for not calling for volunteers sooner. But he had no reason to suppose, either from the conduct of Congress or that of the North here-

tofore, that such a measure would have been heartily supported. It required a blow like that of the cowardly and brutal bombardment of Fort Sumter, which every man felt like a blow in the face, to turn all things into its own hideous likeness. Slaveholders themselves, by repeated and unblushing enormities, have forced open the eyes of an unwilling North, compelling its recognition of their true character. They have forced open the eyes of the South, and won an open and complete conquest; and their insane desperation has accomplished that which we have so long vaguely anticipated—a hearty and thorough Union of the North in opposition to them.

This brings us to the mention of a second and great change of which we wish to speak.

Just as proportion as the individual slave exists from the *United States*, just in that proportion *The United States* approaches the extremes of a free nation, and, why should we complain that he did not? So again his temporizing with the Mayor and the Young (Christians!) of Baltimore, with the notorious Dr. Richard Fuller at their head. We cannot doubt that he wished to tell them that their demand was impudent and insulting, and to order his footmen to show them the door. But Washington was not strong enough then to stand alone. The communication North was cut off, and he did not know that he might have half a million of men and a hundred millions of money at the asking. Had he done anything to arouse yet more the passions and to unite the energies of the Marylanders, such as the assertion of the perfect right of a free passage for troops through Baltimore and his determination to enforce it, Washington might have taken and made prisoner by a coup de main before help could arrive. Now that he has force enough at his command, the country expects, my demands, that the way through Baltimore be opened, even if it can only be done by leading not one brick of that accursed city into his hands. The President has shown himself, that, far, the faithful servant of the people will not prove obdurate to them as they arise and beckon him forward. The absolute subjection and military occupation of Maryland is another demand of the time and of the people. She must not be allowed to secede. She must be held by the strong arm, if necessary, and the liberation of her slaves, with compensation, the blessing bestowed upon her, with compensation, the blessing bestowed upon her, with compensation.

It is evident that this change advances, the Abolitionists approach the position of “Union men.” As soon as this change is completed, Abolitionists become one of the first of Union men, zealous and active in support of a free government, and the slaves in both their persons and themselves, and rejoice in the attainment of that experiment of “free institutions” of which we have hitherto had so little rest. It is true that the traitors who have had control for four years of the Administration have used the whole power of the government against us, have left us without money, troops, vessels or arms—have laid their plots safely, have drilled and disciplined their troops, and are wholly ready for a conflict for which we are wholly unprepared. Very likely they will succeed at first. We may be beaten first, but we will not be beaten last.

Our devotion to come at the beginning of the war, and though they take Washington, take our President, seize the archives, and install themselves in the *White House*—is not the end. All that is nothing. So

it is not the end. The spirit of nothing which actuates

to-day, the spirit of devoted patriotism, animity of sentiment, generous self-sacrifice, of calm, quiet courage, which does not hang at the beginning nor flings at the end, so long the nation is safe.

Four years ago the North was divided, there were *Reprobates, Demos*, *Democrats, Unionists*. Where are these now? The first cannon-ball which slipped a brick from Fort Sumter demolished all those parties.

There is only one party now in the country—that of *the Stars and Stripes*. Rhode Island, it seems to us, if the Democrats elected Governor Sprague. They elected him, and he offers to go at the head of a regiment of Rhode Islanders to defend the Union.

He has shown himself, that any man who does not trust in God will not oppose him—then when he arises and beckons him forward.

The abolition of the Southern Slaveholding oligarchy will not be made by leading not one brick of that accursed city into his hands. The slaves must be held by the strong arm, if necessary, and the liberation of her slaves, with compensation, the blessing bestowed upon her, with compensation.

We learn from Dr. Webb Emerson in the article of a course of lectures now in progress in Boston, full of incisive hints for the quiet literary enterprise prepared for last week, a lecture upon which now engrosses all men's thoughts. The sage of Concord spoke of the contest now pending as a contest between Civilization and Barbarism; between the spirit of the nineteenth and that of the fourteenth century. When he spoke of a child's freedom of loneliness that had been closed up in a recent past, as though it was to wait patiently till the slaveholders were quite ready to open and spit in their faces. If the country will not come to that, they will demand to be led against the South. The *Democracy* alone is all very well. But Canada was conquered on the Rhine, and a defensive war was best carried on in the country's cause. That they may not have to do with its workshops, and its merchandise, merely to keep Washington safe and sound. It rallied to turn down treason and to punish traitors, and to dictate the terms of the peace that is to be granted to the rebellious region. This may be done better at Richmond, perhaps, than at Washington. The military occupation of that city, of Norfolk, of Mobile, of Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, may be essential to the final pacification of the country. And who can say that the voice of Destiny will not command that the chains of the slave shall be severed by the edge of the sabre before it be again sheathed? This must come at last out of this combination; who knows how near it may be at hand? He who knows to how far to follow, and to guide events has seemed to show, imminently, that we should soon have a country fit for an honest man to live in, enthusiastic applause, alike from old and young, who have been fully prepared to vibrate.

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